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## BIRTH.

On November 7th, at Erondie E. The Park, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Webb, a son. [1332]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGES ROAD.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1911.

The collapse of the rubber boom does not appear to have materially checked the progress and development of the Federated Malay States. For thirty-six years these States have enjoyed uninterrupted progress and prosperity. In that period the value of the trade of this sphere of British influence has grown from £100,000 to £15,000,000. The High Commissioner in a recent address to the Federal Council remarked that during the past year trade had continued to be good throughout the Federated States, the volume of imports and exports having increased considerably. The revenue in 1910 had shown a surplus of three million dollars in lieu of an estimated deficit of 1½ millions, and for the current year the revised estimate of revenue had been put at 30 millions of

Extraordinary. The prosperity of these States has its basis, first of all, in the extraordinary endowment which they have received from nature. Sir JOHN ANDERSON, the late High Commissioner, said in a recent speech in London that there is no mineral that can be mentioned which is not found there. The tin being found there to-day, he said, was not by any means exhausting the tin resources, for the Government geologist has stated that he has found the lodes of which the magnificent results hitherto recorded have been merely the overflow. Coal has also been found within the last two or three years, and the report of a trial with it is stated to be very satisfactory. Sir JOHN ANDERSON, referring to this discovery, remarked that there is an enormous territory covered with jungle, the contents of which no one knew, "so that he would be a very rash man who would say that the coal discovered was anything more than the beginning of what might prove to be a very large and very extensive series of coal deposits. And if the coal turned out well, it would be of enormous advantage to the country in its present condition, for both the miner and the planter require mechanical power to work their machinery, and if it can be supplied from coal on the spot and at a lower rate than the Indian article, it would mean a further advantage to those engaged in the rubber, tin and other industries of the country, as far as they are in competition with similar industries in other parts of the world." From Sir AUSTIN YOUNG's more recent review of the affairs of the States we learn that the prospecting operations of the coal syndicate are showing encouraging results and a second trial of the coal is shortly to be made on the railway. It is in connection with rubber, however, that the outside world has manifested the greatest interest in these States, and it is noteworthy that during the first six months of the current year the cultivated rubber exported from them amounted to 84 million pounds against over 51 millions for the corresponding period of 1910. But we note that the area of land alienated for agriculture this year amounts to 80,000 acres only, exclusive of native holdings, as against 300,000 acres during the corresponding period of 1910. This is less than for a number of years past, but it is not a matter for surprise when we bear in mind the rubber boom and its sudden collapse. During 1910 it is estimated that some fifteen million pounds sterling were invested by the public in and through London in rubber enterprises in the Federated Malay States, and it must be consulting to the investors to read the statement of Sir JOHN ANDERSON that he is satisfied that the bulk of that sum will yield a perfectly sound return, although as every one knows, addled eggs have been found in the basket. The tin industry in these States has also continued to flourish, for although the returns for the first six months of the year showed some decline in the quantity of the metal exported, they showed an increase in value of over ½ million dollars. One of the most serious difficulties which has had to be faced has been a scarcity of labour, but labour appears now to be coming into the States freely, and proof of the sympathetic and generous treatment coolies receive there is shown by the statement that 60,000 were recruited in India last year by coolies who themselves had been working on the Malay plantations. Agriculturally and commercially the Federated Malay States are in their infancy and they give promise of a fine future.

The death is announced of Mr. Juan Camps, a well-known Manila broker. A Chinese who had returned from banishment was yesterday sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. It is reported that there are now in Hong Kong about 2,000 Manchus who have come down from Canton during the past week. The Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, was reported by the Manila Observatory yesterday to be filling up. At the Magistracy yesterday a prisoner accused of having returned from banishment said he could not remember when he was banished, "because there was a great gale that day." The Japanese Diet is sending a deputation of six members to China to investigate the internal affairs of the country. The expenses of the deputation will be paid out of the general fund of the House. A fire occurred at Wanchai on Monday evening on the ground floor of 16, Nullah Lane. The premises mentioned were occupied as an earthenware shop, and the two upper floors were

Five cases of enteric fever were reported in the Colony last week (3 British and 2 Chinese, one of the latter being an imported case). There was also one fatal case of bubonic plague and a case of diphtheria.

The Victoria Theatre last night was patronised by a large audience, the attraction being Jansen and his company of talented performers. Every item was greatly appreciated, and the three remaining performances and to-day's matinee should be well attended.

Four men were brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday charged with the theft of maling from the s.s. *Alaskan*. It appeared that they were employed on a cargo boat, and while transferring the maling they took a piece from each bale. They were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The boatswain of the s.s. *Lightning* was brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday charged with the theft of five tins of glue, an Indian butter, the value of which was put down at \$75. After hearing the evidence, his Worship discharged the defendant.

Two Chinese employed at Stonecutters quarried on Monday. One hit the other with a crowbar, and the latter retaliated with a chopper, inflicting a serious injury on his opponent's leg. The injured man was removed to the hospital and the other was taken in custody. The case against the latter has been remanded.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will ask for a statement from the Director of Public Works as to what steps are being taken for the repair or restoration of the Fountain which were presented and dedicated to the public in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

During the confusion at the fire at Wanchai on Monday night a coolie stole some clothing from an adjacent house. He was arrested by a lakong, and it was discovered that he had returned from banishment. Yesterday he appeared before Mr. Haselaud at the Magistracy, who sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and four hours' exposure in the stocks.

Bishop C. H. Brent, of Manila, has left for The Hague to act as representative for the United States at the international opium congress. He is travelling by way of the Trans-Siberian route, expecting to reach The Hague about December 1. At the close of the conference, he will make a trip to England and the United States, thence to the Philippines, arriving there some time in March.

Mr. F. J. Abbott, who has been in the P. and O. Company's service in the Far East for twenty-five years—first at Shanghai, then at Kobe as agent, and latterly as agent at Shanghai—has been appointed Secretary to the Head Office of the Company in London. Mr. Abbott is well-known in Hong Kong, where a year or two ago he acted as Superintendent during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett. Mr. Abbott will be succeeded at Yokohama by Mr. R. E. Kosehavar, now at Singapore.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. Wolfe presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Vice-President; Colonel Bedford (Principal Medical Officer), (Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Registrar-General), Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Dr. J. W. Hartley (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

WELCOME TO MR. BALFLOUR AND FAREWELL TO COLONEL BEDFORD. The President—Gentlemen, before proceeding to the business of the meeting I beg to extend on behalf of members a welcome to Mr. Hallifax, the acting Registrar-General, who, in his new capacity now takes a seat on the Board. Mr. Hallifax is not unfamiliar with the work of the Board. I think I am right in saying he was a member as long ago as 1902. In the interval the functions of the Board have somewhat changed, but I have no doubt Mr. Hallifax will soon be able to pick up the threads of the work as it is carried out at present. At the same time I very much regret to have to announce that owing to his early retirement Colonel Bedford will have to resign from the Board, and I think I am only voicing the feelings of members when I say we very much regret his departure. Colonel Bedford has been a very energetic member of the Board, and I say without fear of contradiction that it was to a great extent owing to his efforts that such a large amount has been done in connection with the suppression of malaria. I am sure we all very much regret his departure, and all we can do is to wish him a safe voyage home and success in his new sphere of work. (Applause.)

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE. The report of the committee re an outbreak of foot and mouth disease at No. 4 shed and the hospital shed, Sassoon's Villa, Pokfulam Road, was submitted.

The President said the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon recommended that the sheds from

## TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

### THE REVOLUTION. BOMB EXPLOSION IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, November 7th.

A bomb explosion took place in a house in the French town. One Chinese was killed and one was seriously wounded, while the house was wrecked.

Police investigations revealed a complete bomb-making plant, and evidences of an extensive plot said to be in view of the operations at Nanking.

### JAPANESE PREPARATIONS.

Tokyo, November 7th.

It is reported that the ex-Viceroy Jui Cheng has arrived at Kobe with much luggage.

The cruisers "Otowa" and "Naniwa" are under orders for China, and a gunboat which is being completed at Sasebo is to be hastily launched.

The Autumn Manoeuvres begin on the 10th inst. The Minister for War will remain in Tokyo in view of the international situation, as well as General Samoyloff of the Russian Embassy.

["THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY."]

### GERMAN PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, November 7th.

The German cruiser *Goeben* has been ordered to Shanghai.

### YUAN SHIH KAI AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

A Peking message states that Yuan Shih Kai still refuses to accept the Premiership. Meanwhile, the Government is negotiating a loan with the International Group, but the question of security is causing difficulties.

### A REVOLUTIONARY HOENPIPE.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that the three Imperialist gunboats, which arrived for provisions and ammunition, and joined the rebels, formed part of Admiral Sah Chen Ping's fleet.

As the rebel flag was hoisted the crews could be seen dancing and shaking hands.

REGENT'S BROTHER DISAPPEARS. It is reported that Prince Tsai Hsun, brother of the Prince Regent, has disappeared. It is suspected that he has fled.

### GOVERNOR OF SHANSI ASSASSINATED.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that General Wu, the Governor of Shansi, was assassinated while sleeping in his tent by thirty Manchu soldiers, who were afterwards arrested. They declared that Wu had secretly gone over to the rebels.

General Wu was a young man with a brilliant career who had been educated in Japan. He is always believed to have sympathised with reforms though not an extremist.

### THE FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, November 5th.

M. Caillaux, the French Premier, in a speech extolled the Franco-German agreement.

["THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY."]

### THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR.

#### CHOLERA RAGING IN TRIPOLI.

LONDON, November 7th.

The sanitary situation in Tripoli is becoming worse.

The bodies of fifty natives, who died from cholera and starvation, have been picked up in the streets, while the oasis is full of dead bodies, which are creating a pestilential stench.

Forty cases of cholera are occurring among the Italians daily.

#### ITALIAN DEFEAT DENIED.

The defeat of Italians by Turks and Arabs, mentioned by the *Standard*, has been categorically denied.

#### GENERAL CANEVA RETAINS COMMAND.

LATER.

Telegrams from Rome state that it is officially denied that General Caneva is superseded. It is announced that General Frugoni is the commander of the first army corps, and that General Caneva retains the general command.

#### AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

Reuter's correspondent at Tripoli reports that the Turkish guns shelled the Italian positions on Sunday morning, and that an artillery duel continued all day long.

The aeroplanes again dropped bombs into the Turkish camp.

The Turks were repulsed.

#### CONFLICTING REPORTS.

A circumstantial report from Constantinople states that the Turks captured Derna after a battle, the Italians losing 500 killed and 18 guns, but Italian telegrams of yesterday's date state that the situation at Derna is unchanged.

#### MR. BALFOUR AND HOME RULE.

"THE DREAM OF POLITICAL IDIOTS."

LONDON, November 7th.

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, addressing a gathering of Nonconformist Unionists, said there were only two practicable institutions for the self-governing portions of the Empire. Those were an independent Parliament and the Municipality. But the idea that a hybrid dependent Parliament would be permanent seemed the dream of political idiots. It was our business, Mr. Balfour said, to frame the Empire on the co-operation of independent parliaments, but such a parliament would fail in Ireland which was not analogous to Canada, Australia, or South Africa. It would be a discreditable and absurd failure.

A letter was read from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who said he was confident that the present generation would reject the measure which was apparently being forced on the country by Messrs. Redmond and Patrick Ford.

#### CHOLERA AT MALTA.

LONDON, November 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta states that the outbreak of cholera reported on the 1st instant appears to be under control. Altogether there were 46 cases, of which 29 proved fatal.

#### THE BIRTH OF AN ISLAND.

LONDON, November 7th.

Telegrams from Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad, report that an island has suddenly arisen in the Serpent's Mouth Strait. It was preceded by an extraordinary commotion in the sea, columns of smoke and flames shooting upwards.

#### MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S NAVAL INSPECTION.

LONDON, November 6th.

Mr. Winston Churchill inspected the

## LOCAL SPORT.

#### LAWN TENNIS.

A mixed doubles handicap tennis tournament will be played at the L.M.C. during November and December. Entries close at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 11th November.

#### INTERPORT SHOOTING.

The team match on Saturday last at King's Park between Hoar's and Tucker's elevens (best eight to count) resulted in a win for the former by 36 points.

There was a good light, but a "fish tail" breeze hampered most of the competitors, the only good scores being as follows:

	200	500	600	Total
V. Sorty	30	32	33	95
A. Henderson	29	32	33	94
V. D. Danby	30	33	31	94
E. Hoar	31	31	32	94
A. B. West	30	33	27	90

Average for the best ten, 90.7

On Sunday morning the best scores were:—

J. A. Leadbeater	31	31	31	93
A. Calvert	31	31	30	92
J. D. Danby	28	33	30	91
B. Chapman	29	31	30	90

The final practices will take place on Wednesday at 3.0 p.m., and on Friday morning commencing at 9.30, when team matches will be fired between the undermentioned, who have compiled the best averages in the practices to date:

Hoar's Team.	Tucker's Team.
E. Hoar	C. E. Tucker
F. Brown	A. E. West
A. Henderson	J. A. Leadbeater
R. Stewart	V. D. Danby
A. Calvert	B. Chapman
G. H. Bannerman	A. Oman
T. Hoar	V. Sorty

The final selections for the required team of ten and two reserves will be made after the shoot on Friday.

Weather permitting, the Interport match will be fired on Monday morning next.

#### YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB. The season was opened on Saturday afternoon, when races for the yachts of the handicap and one-design classes, started by ladies, and for the boats of the dinghy class, nominated by ladies, were held. The weather was ideal, and there was a large gathering of members and their friends at the club-house.

Handicap Class.—The handicap class started at 3 p.m., the course being Mark Boat, Quarry Bay (port), Kowloon Rock (starboard), Channel Rocks (starboard), and home. The following boats competed:

Vernon, steered by Miss Mary Eyre, scratch. Dione, steered by Miss Gordon, scratch. Colleen, steered by Mrs. Pollock, allowed 4 min.

Kathleen, steered by Miss Edwards, allowed 4 min. Dorothea, steered by Mrs. Alabaster, allowed 4 min.

All made a fairly good start. Mrs. Pollock stood across the harbour on the starboard tack; the other ladies working along the southern shore. The Iris reached the mark last first, only a few seconds ahead of Colleen. Then came Dione and Kathleen, with Dorothea bringing up the rear. Spinners were set for the run to Kowloon Rock, which was rounded much in the same order as the mark boat. On the beat to Channel Rocks Mrs. Pollock showed good judgment by standing in to the northern shore where a favourable slant was met with, and when the Rocks were reached the Colleen was just ahead of Iris, Dione coming third, Kathleen fourth, and Dorothea fifth. A quick run was made home, but Colleen was not to be caught, and crossed the line first.

	Time.	Corrected.
Colleen	4 14 0	4 10 0
Iris	4 14 47	4 14 47
Dione	4 15 43	4 15 43
Kathleen	4 21 12	4 17 12
Dorothea	4 34 41	4 30 10

One-Design Class.—Three boats of the one-design class started at 3.10 p.m., viz:—

Halcyon, steered by Mrs. Rouse.

Alannah II, steered by Mrs. Stainer.

Bonnie II, steered by Miss Potts.

Halcyon, although pressed by Alannah, held the lead from start to finish and won comfortably. Bonnie II did not appear to show her usual form. The course was the same as for the handicap class.

Dinghy Class.—There were four entries for the dinghy class, viz:—

Joan, nominated by Mrs. Shepherd.

Sprite, nominated by Miss Gordon.

No. 5, nominated by Mrs. Harley.

Melastophanes, nominated by Mrs. D. Gordon.

The course was No. 1 Dock Bay (starboard), Meyer's East Bay (port), No. 1 Dock Bay (starboard), and home.

Some exciting racing took place between Joan and No. 5, but the former proved the better boat on this occasion and won the first prize, crossing the finishing line at 4.20.

Among the results announced of examinations in modern foreign languages held under the conditions laid down in the King's Regulations and the Regulations relating to the study of foreign languages, 1909, are the following:—Chinese and Japanese (Officers); Examination during their course of study in China or Japan.—Chinese: Captain J. R. Clarke, Norfolk Regiment, second-class interpreter; Captain G. Badham-Thornhill, Royal Artillery, second-class interpreter. Cantonese: Lieutenant R. M. Cross, Royal Garrison Artillery, second-class



## THE REVOLUTION.

## MONDAY'S DEMONSTRATION IN HONGKONG.

## A LITTLE PREVIOUS.

As we suspected, the news received in the Colony through a Chinese News Agency on Monday night that Peking had fallen and that the infant Emperor, the Prince Regent, and Prince Ching were prisoners in the hands of the rebels is proved to have been a canard. In reproducing the telegram which gave occasion for the remarkable demonstration by the Chinese population of the Colony, we indicated that it would be well to accept the news with reserve, inasmuch as no confirmation of the report had reached us either from our correspondent at Peking or our correspondent at Shanghai, nor were we able to ascertain that the news had been confirmed through any other source. We dispatched a telegraphic inquiry, and a reply from our Shanghai correspondent received after we had gone to press was to the effect that no confirmation had been received there, and our correspondent added that the story was improbable, inasmuch as private telegrams had been received from Peking and they contained no mention of it. Monday's demonstration, therefore, was a little previous.

## NOISY SCENES IN HONGKONG.

## NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED.

The premature rejoicings on Monday night over the fall of Peking and the downfall of the Manchu dynasty gave rise to scenes in Hongkong the like of which have not been witnessed here for many years.

The most noticeable event was perhaps the manner in which the mob took possession of the trams. Crowds of hilarious people boarded the cars despite the protests of the conductors. They did their best to keep men from jumping on when the cars were full, but it was impossible to withstand so great a rush. Men and boys were jumping on and off without let or hindrance, and hundreds of people had a free ride on the trams. They were hanging on to the steps and the windows. All standing room was occupied, and one picturesque eyewitness declared that they were even "hanging on by the pants."

In another striking respect did the masses show they had become unmanageable, and that was in the firing of crackers in contravention of the police regulations. No permission was sought from any quarter, but crackers were fired throughout the city in even greater volume than at China New Year. Certainly the noise was more deafening, and when to that was added the shouting and cheering of the mob it did look as if pandemonium had been let loose.

We are informed that Chinese merchants in Bonham Strand and the other business centres complain of the conduct of senseless youths who came up to them in the street and called upon them to take their queues away. It may be mentioned in this connection that hundreds of queues were cut off on Monday night by a barber in Connaught Road. We are informed that these discarded queues were piled up in a motor car which traversed Des Voeux Road; the revolutionary flag being hoisted over the heap of hair.

Intimidation and threats were used in some quarters on Monday night in a variety of ways. Crowds surrounded shops and houses and insisted upon the inmates sending for and firing crackers on pain of having their signboards destroyed or some other damage occasioned. It is said that the run on crackers was so great on Monday that practically the whole of the stock in the city has been exhausted.

The most disgraceful part of the demonstration was that which took place yesterday morning when a second attack was made on the offices of the loyalist newspaper, the *Sheng Po*, and the place completely wrecked. This happened about noon. A crowd of coolies, who had apparently been instigated by evilly-disposed persons, surrounded the building, forced their way in, and proceeded to wreck the place. The stock of paper was taken outside, kerosene poured over it, and then ignited, while the type was scattered, and the machinery damaged. The folks in the office were unable to inform the police, and all this havoc was wrought before the police arrived on the scene. In fact, their first appearance was in the capacity of fire brigade when they turned out in response to a summons to extinguish the fire. The police found the mob inclined to resent their presence, and stones were thrown at them. However, the hose made the riotous retreat, but as crowds remained in the vicinity an armed guard was placed over the premises.

The sequel to the raid on the *Sheng Po* newspaper office on Monday night was heard at the Magistracy yesterday, when three men were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner. The first and third, who were also charged with assaulting an Indian constable, were each fined \$25 or one month's imprisonment; and the second was fined \$5 or one week's imprisonment.

## CANTON TRAIN SERVICE SUSPENDED.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that the running of through trains between Canton and Kowloon is stopped for the present. It was reported in the city yesterday that the river steamers were also to cease running, but on making inquiries at the proper places a denial was promptly forthcoming. The steamboats ran as usual. We understand that the reason for the suspension of the through train service is that Chinese troops are being transported over the Chinese section of the line to Sheklung, whence they go to Waichow, which district is reported to be much disturbed.

## THE REPORTED MOVEMENT OF HONGKONG TROOPS.

## We have received the following letter:—

Headquarters, South China Command, Hongkong, 7th Nov. 1911.

Sir,—With reference to the various rumours which have been circulated in Hongkong within the last 48 hours regarding imaginary movements of troops, the following is the correct state of affairs. The ordinary mobile column is, as usual, held in readiness to proceed in any direction where its services may be required for the maintenance of order. There is not, at present, any likelihood of its being called on to move in any direction whatsoever.

It is much to be deprecated that any credence should be placed in rumours which have their origin in episodes common to the necessities of the cold-weather training and the ordinary practices for ensuring a knowledge of the necessary mobilization measures of every defended port.—Yours faithfully,

W. TULLOCH,  
Major,  
General Staff, South China Command.

## THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

Writing on Monday our Canton correspondent says:—

So far all is still quiet in the city, though things are hardly in their normal state. Yesterday I went for a walk through the town and noticed that many of the larger shops have their windows closely shuttered and their front doors only a little way open. In Shiu Shi Kai and Tai Sui Kai, where there are large numbers of gold, silver, and curio stores, many of the shops were shut entirely, and business in all parts of the city that I visited seemed very slack. During the week-end the Viceroy sent a large quantity of treasure on Shamoon for safe-keeping, but it has not transpired whether it was his own or government property. The people are somewhat excited to-day over news that has come from the North which avers that Peking is in the hands of the rebels. There has also been some amount of trouble in the country districts here. I hear that fighting was going on in the Lok Chung locality yesterday and that a thousand troops were sent to Shek Lung (Tung Kwoon District) by rail last night. The reason of this move is obvious this morning, for it is now reported that the prefectural city of the Wei Chow District is being attacked by the rebels and the situation there is critical. Should the rebels succeed in taking this town they will move on westward to Canton through Shek Lung, and presumably enter Canton by the East Gate. Most people are of the opinion that the next few days will decide whether or not this city is to become a scene of bloodshed.

## REPUBLICAN PROCLAMATION.

## REVOLUTIONISTS' CHARTER OF

FOUR PRINCIPLES. A friend of Sun Yat Sen, showed to *The Daily Chronicle* last month the proclamation which the new Republic proposed to issue to the people as soon as the revolutionary army came into existence.

After a long preamble calling on everyone with the Han blood in his veins to follow the example of his ancestors to drive out the barbarian usurpers (the Manchus), the proclamation declares that the Military Government is setting on behalf of the people in the present revolutionary movement.

It proceeds to set out in detail that the revolt has the following objects:—

1. To expel the Manchus.
2. To restore China to the Chinese.
3. To establish a Republic.
4. To restore the land to the people on a basis of social equality.

Continuing, the proclamation says:—The above four main points will be carried out in three periods, as follows:—

1. Under the military régime.—The patriotic army has arisen, justice is restored everywhere, and the people are all relieved from the yoke of the Manchu Government. Those people who are in localities still held by the enemy are called upon to unite in patriotic accord for self-defence. The army will co-operate with them to beat the enemy, and the people will furnish the army with all necessities and will contribute to the well-being of the troops. Those people who are in localities held by us will be governed by the local civil administration acting on behalf of the Military Government.

Each local administration will last for three years. It will abolish all political abuses and oppressive measures of the Manchu usurpers—the covetousness and avarice of officials, the extortion of bailiffs, inhuman punishments, unjust taxes, and the shameful custom of wearing a pigtail on the head. There shall be no more abuses of either sex. Flogging and the poisonous opium habit will be suppressed, and strong measures will be adopted to put an end to Fung-shui superstitions. At the end of three years, or before then if the local administration proves efficient, the military régime will terminate and will be replaced by a conventional régime.

2. Under the conventional régime.—In due course the Military Government will provide the community with the privilege of self-government. The members of the local assemblies and the local administrators will be elected by popular suffrage. The rights and duty of the people toward the Military Government will be decreed by constitutional laws, and the Military Government, the Assembly, and the people must obey those decrees. Anyone who transgresses these laws will be punished. After six years, when universal peace has been restored, the conventional régime will be superseded by a constitutional régime.

3. Under the constitutional régime.—After the country has been under the constitutional régime for six years, the organic laws will be brought into being, and the Military Government will surrender its administrative authority. The whole people will elect a President of the new Republic. They will also elect representatives to form a National Assembly. The whole administrative and Government affairs will be conducted under constitutional laws.

Of these three periods, then, the first is the period in which the Military Government presides over the nation and wipes out all the old national disgraces; the second is the period in which the Military Government furnishes the people with the privilege of self-government

and takes a general superintendence of national affairs; the third is the period in which the Military Government relinquishes its powers and the constitutional laws become the basis of the administration of all national affairs.

Let our nation comply with this order, and foster principles of freedom and equality upon which the Chinese Republic will be established.

## A CALL TO ARMS.

We, the Military Government, pronounce everlasting fidelity and faithfulness to the people, and to perform our duty to achieve the above-mentioned four aims in the three afore-mentioned stages, and we put our strong confidence in the energetic and persevering spirit of our Han people to co-operate in carrying out this great enterprise. The divine spirit of our Han race, which used to shine over the whole world, has lately been overshadowed by the cloud of national troubles and difficulties.

Now is the time for everyone to show the true brilliance of our glorious spirit. We are brothers and sisters. We are the same descendants of our Han father. We are all equal. Among us there is no distinction between high and mean, nor between rich and poor. Let everyone of us have sympathy with each other. Let everyone rejoice when others rejoice, and weep when others weep. Let us help each other. Let it be our own duty to defend our country and protect our race with the same heart and the same virtue. Let soldiers sacrifice their lives without a murmur; let all citizens be prepared to make sacrifices, and the revolution will be successful, and the Republic accomplished. Rise, oh! beloved four hundred millions, and save your own country!

Signed and sealed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Citizen Army of China, Ku

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, November 7th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ  
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

## CLAIM FOR MONEY-LENT.

Soo Chai sued Wat Lam to recover a sum of \$100, balance money lent and delivered to the defendant on September 24th.

Plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the defendant. Mr. Goldring recalled his Lordship's attention to the fact that the present defendant recently sued the plaintiff for rent, and the plaintiff took a letter to his client which he pretended was a writ. The matter was referred by his Lordship to the Registrar-General.

His Lordship—What happened? Did you win your case?

Mr. Goldring—I did not appear. The claim got judgment. In the course of that case the \$100 in question was mentioned.

His Lordship—What I thought in that case was that some unauthorised person was trying to act as a solicitor.

Mr. Goldring—No, my Lord. I think it is one of this man's peculiarities, because he has issued another writ for \$500 damages.

His Lordship—He could not have done all this.

Mr. Goldring—No. He must have got someone to write it for him.

Plaintiff testified to lending the defendant \$100, for which he did not get a promissory note, as the defendant put him off from time to time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring:

You're on very bad terms with the defendant?—Yes, we all live together on the same floor.

You're on bad terms with him?—On the 8th day of the 8th moon defendant lost something and accused me of stealing it.

You want to the police station about it?—Yes.

And you got somebody to write out a document claiming \$500 for wrongful arrest?—I don't know anything about the paper. I did not write it.

Did you ask anyone to write it?—Yes, a man named Su.

The gentleman who wrote the endorsement on the writ?—Yes.

Mr. Goldring—He's a regular sea lawyer.

After hearing further evidence his Lordship entered judgment for the defendant with costs.

## SHANGHAI RACES.

## YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NORTHERN CUP.—For China Ponies 2 mile.

Mr. Argyle's Hawk, (Mr. Morris) ... 1

Mr. Paignton's Marengo, (Mr. Rowe) ... 2

Mr. Durgor's Just in Time, (Mr. Cumming) ... 3

Time—1m. 30 3/5 sec.

CHINA CUP.—For Griffins. One mile.

Mr. Crie's Flashlight, (Mr. Moller) ... 1

Mr. Mohawk's Peregrine, (Mr. Morris) ... 2

The B. P. Kong's The Rice Bird, (Mr. Alderton) ... 3

Time—1m. 30 3/5 sec.

SHANGHAI STAKES.—1 1/2 miles. For China Ponies.

Mr. Paul's Royal Rose, (Mr. Burkill) ... 1

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Persimmon Tree, (Mr. Johnstone) ... 2

Mr. Perry's Per (Mr. Schorrer) ... 3

Time—3 min. 13 sec.

THE PAGODA CUP.—One mile. For Auction Griffins.

Mr. Kobo's Tomtit (Mr. Laurence) ... 1

Mr. Habitant's Capesman (Mr. Moller) ... 2

Mr. Neville's King Arthur (Mr. Dalgarino) ... 3

Time—2 m. 10 1/5 sec.

LLAMA MIXED STAKES.—Two miles. For all China Ponies.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Cherry Tree (Mr. Johnstone) ... 1

Mr. Fernando's Carlisle (Mr. Dalgarino) ... 2

Mr. Standish's Pansola (Mr. Laurence) ... 3

Time 4 m. 25 3/5 sec.

RUBICON PLATE.—1 1/2 miles. For bona fide Griffins.

Mr. Fae's Mandolin (Mr. Alderton) ... 1

The B. P. Kong's Compensated (Mr. Burkill) ... 2

Mr. Elms' Mahatma (Mr. Moller) ... 3

Time, 2:43-2/5.

RACING STAKES.—1 1/2 miles. For China ponies that have never raced previous to 1st January 1911.

Mr. A. D. Bell's Merrick (Mr. Moller) ... 1

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Ebony Tree (Mr. Johnstone) ... 2

Mr. Downy's Monarch (Mr. Cumming) ... 3

Time, 3:21-4/5.

SYCEA STAKES.—1 1/2 mile. For bona fide Griffins.

Mr. John Peel's Drumthoe (Mr. Johnstone) ... 1

Mr. Jordan's Fulham (Mr. Hayes) ... 2

Col. Bruce's St. James (Mr. Springfield) ... 3

Time 1:31-4/5.

SICCANE PLATE.—1 1/2 miles. For all China ponies.

Mr. Glenday's Workman (Mr. Burkill) ... 1

Mr. Marshall's Willow Tree (Mr. Johnstone) ... 2

Mr. Durgor's Just in Time (Mr. Cumming) ... 3

Time 2:40 3/5.

## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

## (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 4.

## A CURIOUS TURN OF EVENTS.

Curiously enough, but for the terrors set in motion by the prevalence of cholera in Italy, there would have been sitting in Rome at the time Italy declared war on Turkey over Tripoli a congress of the peace advocates of the world, and I know for a fact that some of them had speeches prepared sounding the loud timbral of joy that the signs were so propitious all over the world for the commencement of a glorious age of universal unity. There would have been strange irony in that congress if the fates had not postponed it. Since the summer spent to arbitration and peace given by an almost cloudless horizon, and augmented by the proposals for an Anglo-American agreement, there have been rumours of war between Germany and France, the new Shah and the old Shah, the Albanians, the Greeks, the Herzegovinians, the Russians, and the Chinese and a whole range of small peoples up and down the face of the earth. Now comes the African imbroglio to upset the fair dream completely, and if the Arab Moslems get busy and the northern enemies of Turkey get opportunities at hand for achieving long sought ambitions we shall have trouble enough on our hands in all consciences. Add to this the Canadian elections, with their sharp repudiation of reciprocity and their even sharper recriminations as to the designs of the United States, and it does not seem that there is much to encourage the votaries of the Dove of Peace in these early autumn days.

The most apprehension of all rests on the attitude of the Moslem hosts, for there is an uneasy feeling that a few chance sparks may rouse a blaze from India to the Atlantic borders of Morocco. France has lately been busy among the tribes of the Wadai, east of Lake Tchad in Central Africa, and from that new region she has driven swarms of fanatical Moslems northward among the Senegal, that powerful Arab sect, led by an Egyptian-trained chief, whose headquarters are in the heart of the Libyan desert and whose authority extends over the whole of the northern Sahara. What will he and his followers do? They have been strong enough to force the Turks to parley several times, but although a sort of agreement was patched up at Constantinople recently it probably does not go very deeply, since they do not regard the Sultan's claims to be their Khalif very seriously. What is likely is that they will think the moment is arriving for a great attempt to sweep the Christians from North Africa altogether as a first step to the establishment of a great Moslem State in Asia and Africa. This is conjecture, no doubt, but it is the conjecture of men versed in the ways of the men of the desert. Beyond a doubt, forces have been set in motion by this Tripoli move of which the results cannot be seen at this time.

## A FLEET OF COLLIERIES FOR CHINA.

Among the shipping orders mentioned this week is one of special interest to China. In connection with the anthracite coal fields owned by the Pekin Syndicate a new fleet of steam colliers are to be built to take the place of the chartered vessels now used in the export trade. The syndicate's consulting marine engineer in London, Mr. William James Douglas, has, I hear, sent out specifications of the ships, and tenders will soon be asked for. The plan, so far as I can gather, is not merely to supply coastal consumers, but to carry the coal far afield in ocean-going vessels, even as far as the American Pacific coast, the Philippines and other Pacific points. This means that the syndicate intends to develop the trade very materially, and for that purpose two types of colliers will be provided for—coast vessels and others designed for long-range voyages. There will be all the latest appliances in these new craft, in addition to several features not employed before.

## ANGLO-GERMAN CO-OPERATION.

Whatever we have of jealousy between us and the Germans, there are some things we can co-operate about, and one is in combating disease. So there need be no surprise at the news that the two governments have agreed upon a joint attack on the scourge of sleeping sickness in the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territory Protectorates and Togoland. Each is to keep the other informed of developments in the respective disease areas, and whenever they approach sufficiently near they will work in concert to stem its advance. This agreement begins in three months and will last for three years.

## THE CHINA SQUADRON.

The *Indomitable*, which is to replace the armoured cruiser *Minotaur* as the flagship of the China fleet, is a Dreadnought cruiser of 17,250 tons, with a speed of 28 knots and eight twelve-inch guns of the most modern type. She is therefore a great addition to the Fleet in eastern waters, and the move is the more notable as being the first step towards the overhauling of our naval force on the China Station in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Defence Committee last summer.

## THE FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT HART.

Of all the men who have crossed the bourn in the past year there was no one whose passing has been marked by so much eulogistic comment and accompanied by such personal evidence of esteem as Sir Robert Hart. On both sides of the Atlantic special references were made by the newspapers, and wherever men with an eye for foreign intelligence congregated the passing of "Chinese Hart" was the main topic of conversation. The funeral at the little church of Bisham, near Marlow, on the banks of the Thames, too, had all the dignity of simplicity, and all the impressiveness of a great tribute. All the well-known "old China

hands" and many other notables were there, including Sir Edgar Bruce Hart (son) and Mr. H. C. Brodie, ex-M.P. for Reigate (son-in-law). All the pall-bearers—H. E. Hobson, Charles Haanen, W. T. Lay, C. C. Clarke, H. M. Hillier and E. O. Ross—are or have been connected with the Chinese Imperial Customs. China was also represented by the Chinese Minister, the commercial attaché, Y. K. Tsang, Mr. H. E. Hobson, senior commissioner of customs, Prof. Bayley Balfour, representing the Inspector General of Customs at Peking, Sir Charles Dudgeon, representing the "China Association. Our own naval and public life showed its interest in the presence of Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, Admiral Kinahan, Major-General Uperton, the Rev. R. J. Robb (Belfast), Mr. E. R. P. Mion (China Emergency Committee), Rev. Prof. George Owen, Prof. Dixon (Belfast University), Rev. John Steele (Chinese Presbyterian Mission), Sir Walter Hillier, Captain Worlich (U.S.A. Navy) and many others. The wreaths were many and beautiful, and included tributes from the Chinese customs service, postal service, the China Association, and many prominent Chinese officials.

## THE KAISER.

A military friend who was invited to attend the German manoeuvres as the guest of the German officers, tells me the Kaiser is rapidly putting on flesh. He used a heavier charger, and mostly proceeded in a slower fashion than has been the wont of the hustler among the monarchs. The adipose tissue is to be seen in the face as well as the body, and its effects are also observable in a more listless demeanour. For the future, after the Far Eastern tour that is contemplated for the winter, the Crown Prince is to take a greater part in State activities, to relieve his father, though Berlin circles credit the story that the Emperor is not a little out of joint because of the fact that the most popular figure in the Fatherland is his son. He does not relish giving up such a share in the sun to his unaffiliated heir, but there it is—the people away by "unser Kronprinz," and the monarch has to put up with it.

## THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The complete upsetting of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian Liberal party after a long period of ascendancy has features rather off the track of general knowledge. For instance, there was the greatest played by the Nationalists, led by the indefatigable Henri Bourassa. Why and what are they? The question is one of the most interesting that could be asked in relation to the Dominion. As I was there a few months ago and met many of the most influential men in Canada, I spent some time testing opinions in various quarters. A prominent Frenchman told me the fact was in days gone by the French were outnumbering the other settlers and pushing their way westward, because—contrary to the situation in France—their population was increasing faster than their neighbours. Moreover, the French settler was so frugal and clanish that when their community increased in a given neighbourhood, the other nationalities moved on to fresh pastures rather than be mingled with the invaders. Thus the French had dreams of peacefully regaining the Dominion that had been taken from them by force, though such a development had no relation to a change of flag. But presently there came the flood of immigration, especially from the United States, and the dream of the French was over. Since then their idea has been altered. They are a strong force in Quebec and elsewhere, so they have established the Nationalist party to protect their interests, and especially their religion, for all are Catholics, while most of the incomers to Canada are Protestants. That has brought all Catholics of whatever nation under their banner, because of the influence of the priests, and Nationalism to-day means a living force in Central Canada. But beyond these there are others who have played a great part in this last election. They operated especially in Ontario, and their activity was mainly roused by the reciprocity proposals with the United States. There exists in Ontario sheer dislike of the United States, for the United Empire Loyalists have been extremely active. Who are they? The answer comes from the editor of a leading Canadian paper. "They are not a party, but a caste. They are the democratic aristocracy of the Dominion. If you want to prove that a Canadian is of good family you do it by saying, 'He is a United Empire Loyalist!'"

During the War of Independence as many as sixty thousand Loyalists are said to have left the thirteen colonies. Of these a large number settled in Canada. Their descendants to-day are proud of their ancestry and keep up the memory of it. To them the exodus from the United States is as the Norman Conquest to the home aristocracy, or the coming of the Mayflower to the society of New England. There are United Empire Loyalists all over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in every station of life. They are most numerous in Ontario and the maritime provinces. Their ancestors certainly suffered at the hands of their revolting fellow-countrymen. They were disfranchised and cut off from political and civil power; in many cases their estates and goods were confiscated for the support of what they believed to be the "rebel" cause, and even when these things did not happen to them they were subjected to a social and commercial boycott. They became exiles from their native country, and their descendants in Canada are now paying off those very old scores. Even if they thought reciprocity would pay Canada, they would rather forego it than give the United States greater privileges than the mother country. They see the cloven hoof of annexation where others only see an increase of trade. The United Empire Loyalists are, most of them, the most fervid Imperialists in the British Empire.

## STEAMSHIP DEVELOPMENTS.

In shipping circles there are rumours of steamship developments on both sides of the Atlantic in view of the opening of the Panama Canal two years hence. An ex-chairman of the Atlantic Transport Company, Mr. Bernard Baker, was here the other day, and a friend of his tells me he is at the head of a new concern with a capital of three million sterling, which intends to run mail services by water between New York and Seattle. A government subsidy of £160,000 has already been arranged for, on condition that the company keeps aloof from railway interests. They are to run in all fifteen fast boats, and ship-builders have already received the specifications. Mr. Baker is a friend of Anglo-American arbitration, and is taking an active part in the preparations for the celebration of 100 years of peace between America and England that is to take place on both sides of the Atlantic two years hence. Moreover, he presented the hospital ship *Wine* to our government at the time of the South African war.

## INTIMATIONS

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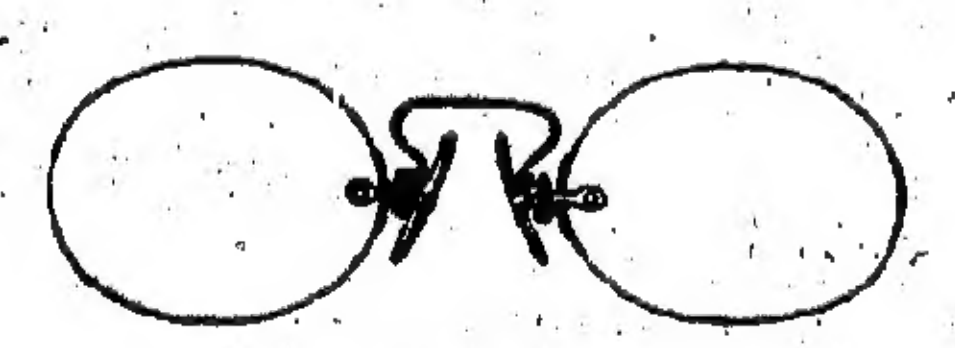
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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1911.

## FROM EUROPE.

## THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SLAVONIA,"  
Captain Selmer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary is given To-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:  
Ex. a.s. "Gibraltar" from Setaul.  
Ex. a.s. "Tanger" from Setaul.  
Ex. a.s. "Brundis" from Setaul.  
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
Hongkong Office,  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1911.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,  
GOTHENBURG.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"PEKING,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

OLOF WIK & CO. CHINA AGENTS  
AKTIEBOLAG,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1911.

## "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LOTHIAN,"  
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1911.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,  
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A Comprehensive and Complete Record  
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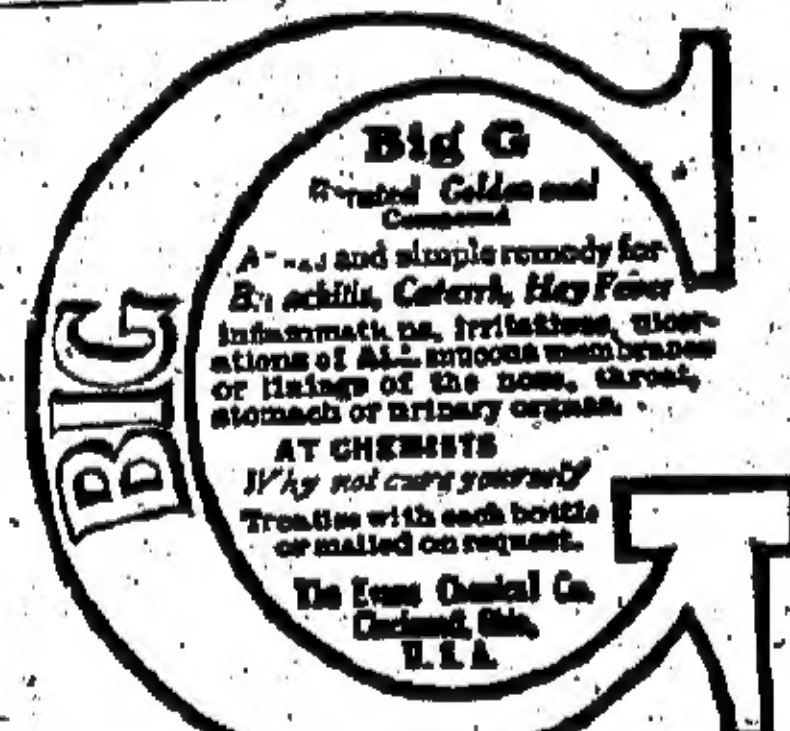
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PORRIDGE IN PERFECTION.  
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Is the Best Preparation you can use.  
WHY?  
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes  
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baldness.  
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well  
moistened and not dry, or it will soon  
fall out.  
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft  
and silky.  
Men require it to prevent baldness.  
Children require it to lay the foundation  
of a beautiful growth. Sold in  
a Golden Colour for Fair Hair. Of  
Roses, Chambray, and Lavender.  
Hatched (Gentle), London. Avoid cheap  
spurious imitations and only buy the  
genuine Rowland's.



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THE WORST COUGH  
One gives relief. An increasing  
sale of over 50 years is a certain  
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For functional troubles, delay, pain  
and those irregularities peculiar to  
the sex.  
Prescribed by the highest French  
Medical authorities and superior to  
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PATTERNS ON REQUEST.

## FURNISHING DEPT.

## THE KING'S VOYAGE TO INDIA.

## DECORATION AND FURNISHING OF THE "MEDINA."

The P. and O. liner *Medina*, which will leave for India early in November, has now reached Portsmouth Dockyard, where the work of fitting and furnishing the apartments to be used by their Majesties and their suite is now being carried out by Waring and Gillow (Limited), of London and Paris, with the assistance of the Admiralty and the officials of the Royal Yacht and Buckingham Palace. The same firm were responsible for the fitting and furnishing of the Royal apartments on the *Opheir* when their Majesties, as Duke and Duchess of York, went on their tour round the world. Messrs. Waring and Gillow also fitted and equipped the Royal apartments on the *Remessa* for her journey to India. They also equipped the Duke of Cornwall's apartments on the "Balmoral Castle," which conveyed him to South Africa for the opening of the Parliament there.

The King and Queen have given much time and consideration to their own apartments and to those of their suite, having selected the carpets, curtains, and furnishings themselves. Scale models have been made of the rooms in order to enable them to judge exactly the accommodation and the various fittings and equipment supplied for their comfort upon their journey.

## THE QUEEN'S APARTMENT.

At the forward end of the vessel on the spar deck are two suites of cabins exclusively for the use of the King and Queen, comprising a sitting-room measuring about 22ft. by 16ft., a bedroom about 16ft. by 18ft., and a bathroom about 12ft. by 18ft. On the starboard side is the apartment to be occupied by the Queen, and this has simple, refined panelling which is painted white throughout. The furniture in the sitting-room is of one style, wood inlaid, and comprises specially designed writing tables, bookcases, and cabinets, with various settees and easy chairs upholstered and covered in green and white striped silk. The port and door curtains are of silk of the same colours and design as the coverings, and the carpet is of heavy pile with a border of shades of green to harmonise with the coverings of the furniture.

The bedroom, which has a communicating door from the sitting room, and has also a separate door into the corridor, is carpeted in suite with the "sitting-room" and the fittings include wardrobes, chests of drawers, and other articles in inlaid satinwood similar to that in the other rooms. A large metal bed is fixed in this room with bedside fittings at the sides. The upholstery and curtains are in pretty cretonne. In the dressing-room attached to the suite, in which all fittings and furniture are painted white, the carpet, curtains, and coverings match those in the bedroom. There is a swinging cot fixed in this room to be used in rough weather.

## THE KING'S ROOMS.

On the port side is the suite of rooms to be used by the King. They are similar to those for the Queen, but the carpet and upholstery are carried out in shades of blue instead of green. The furniture in the sitting-room is mahogany inlaid, with writing tables, bookcases, and occasional tables, also settees and easy chairs in a suitably comfortable design covered in blue silk. The curtains are made to match, and the carpet is a very heavy pile with a small design in blue. The bedroom which adjoins is fitted with a wardrobe, chest of drawers, and other furniture in satinwood inlaid, and near the port is fixed an electro-plated swing cot for use in rough weather. The dressing-room is en suite, and these two rooms are upholstered in blue, and white trellis cretonne, with carpets and curtains to match. Between the two Royal suites of cabins is the main corridor and staircase which lead to a music-room and divan. This corridor and staircase are covered with a pile carpet in Royal blue colour, and an interesting feature is made of the small vestibule by fitting it with writing-tables and easy chairs. From this corridor the dining-room is entered. It is a handsome apartment just aft of the Royal suites. It has one long centre table in the middle of the room, which can be divided into small tables if desired. There are also six circular tables near the port, which is considered to be the best place in the vessel for this voyage. Arm-chairs in ebonised wood are fitted to all the tables, with coverings of cream linen with Royal blue trimmings. The Wilton carpet in this room is Royal blue in colour, and on this are placed handsome Persian rugs. The window curtains are of cream linen similar to the coverings, braided and fringed in blue, and held back by a very effective open work blue band. There are a few comfortable settees under the port, covered in a similar manner to the arm dining chairs, and *jardinières* are placed at intervals to take flowers.

The music-room and divan is on the hurricane deck. The panelling here is in light oak, and the furniture consists of comfortable settees and easy chairs, and small occasional tables, fixed where necessary. The floor is laid with a green pile carpet of trellis design, and all the recesses

are covered in pale blue silk, with curtains to the windows and doors of the same material, which gives a very light and delicate effect to the room.

There are two rough-weather cabins amidships which have been specially fitted up for the King and Queen, and here the moving of the vessel will not be felt so much as in their cabins forward should the weather be unsettled. These cabins are upholstered and decorated in a similar manner to the other apartments.

On the promenade deck is the smoke-room, round which are fixed angle settees covered in linen piped with Royal blue. There are many easy chairs and writing-tables fitted round this room. The carpet is plain blue, with Oriental rugs similar to the dining-room. There are also six large writing-rooms fitted up for the Royal Household, and special cabins have also been prepared for the ladies and gentlemen-in-waiting, about 20 in number. These rooms, which are very simple in treatment, have been carefully considered and everything has been designed to give the maximum of comfort and convenience on the voyage. Electric fans and electric heaters are fitted all over the ship.

## THE CHINESE ARMY.

## POLITICAL DEFECTS OF THE TERRITORIAL SYSTEM.

The following article by the Military Correspondent of the *London Morning Post* deals with a subject of much interest at the present moment:

Some two or three years ago the attention of military circles in Europe was attracted to the great improvements being carried out in the Chinese Army, which is being gradually reorganised in conformity with Western models. There can be no question but that great improvements have been effected; and most experts would be disposed to agree that the plan which has been worked out on paper is one well suited to the peculiar conditions of the Chinese Empire.

Although what may be called the *ordre de bataille* that is to say, the breaking up of the whole into divisions, brigades, and so on, is modelled on European lines, the Chinese Army differs from most modern Armies in other respects. In the first place, the rank and file are obtained by voluntary enlistment and they are paid (if they are lucky) for their services. In a land where the inhabitants are like the sand of the sea for number obligatory service produces far more men than are required, and it can only be managed fairly if the arrangements for the *talbot* are very well devised (as is the case, for instance, in Egypt). The voluntary system of enlistment is undoubtedly that best adapted to the dominions of the Manchou Emperor, and it appears to work satisfactorily. The building up of the Army, as it is designed, by the reformer, has been delayed rather by the difficulty of procuring the officers and by the want of arms, ammunition, and equipment (than by any lack of recruits when these have been invited to come forward in the various districts). The men serve for three years with the Colours, and they then pass on into the Reserve for three more; after that they are supposed to be incorporated in a kind of landwehr for four more years, but this scheme has not been carried out. When in hand those in authority naturally enough started in the northern provinces, about Peking. The consequence is that the military organisation as a whole is in a much more forward state in that part of the country which is most attached to the Peaceful Throne than it is in the progressive and anti-dynastic south.

Altogether, 22 divisions have been formed, or are in process of formation, but it is understood that only ten are complete. These ten are numbered from one to nine, except No. 7, which is in arrears, and there is also the 20th at Mukden, and apparently a "Guardia Division" in Peking. Of the ten, only the 8th (which has shown its mettle so effectively on the rebel side about Wuhan) and the 9th, which is about Nanking, are recruited and stationed in the southern half of the Empire—and these two are really in the middle. The theoretically southern provinces the organisation appears to be very backward. Of the eight existing divisions in the north, the 3rd and 20th are in Manchuria, the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 9th are about Peking, Tientsin, and Pao-tsin, and the 5th is at Taimen, in the province of Shantung. In the case of several of the other divisions, a brigade or more has been organised, but details of their progress are lacking. The fact remains, however, that the military forces in the north, which are those likely to remain loyal and to fight for the Government, are very fairly well placed for executing a more southwards against the revolutionary troops, which have made themselves masters of the great cities on the Yangtze and in the centre of the Empire. It is reported that the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th Divisions have been ordered south by railway, and, assuming that they remain loyal, they ought to work their way towards the centre of disturbance without

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## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *China* is due to arrive at Hongkong to-day between 6 and 8 a.m. The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *Manchuria* from San Francisco was expected at Yokohama on the 4th inst. en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 17th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Chiyo Maru* sailed from Honolulu on the 31st ult. for Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on or about the 21st inst.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The J.G.M. str. *Cebu* left Yap on the 5th inst., at 9 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst. a.m.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern* left Sydney on the 1st inst. for this port (via Queensland Ports, Timor and Benkulen).

The N.Y.K. str. *Nikko Maru* (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via ports on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 20th inst.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. Co's str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 25th ultimo p.m.

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's str. *Delta* left Singapore for this port on the 4th inst., at 5 p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here to-morrow at about 5 p.m.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Laisang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 27th ult., and is due here on or about the 13th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Dowell New York Line str. *Erroll* left Moji on the 2nd instant for Hongkong, and is therefore due here this morning.

The N.Y.K. str. *Fusen Maru* (Calcutta) left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst., and is expected here to-day.

The str. *Indra* left Singapore on the 3rd inst., and is due here to-morrow p.m.

The "E.N." Line str. *Bertha*, from Leith, Middlebrook and London, left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for this port.

The Bank Line str. *Oronic* from Vancouver arrived at Yokohama on the 1st inst. en route for Hongkong, and is due here on the 14th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Roan* left Colombo on the 5th inst. a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst. a.m.

The O.E.K. str. *Seattle Maru* from Tacoma arrived at Yokohama on the 31st inst., and will leave again for this port via Manila on the 3rd inst., and is due here on or about the 20th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* sailed from Honolulu on the 25th ultimo for Hongkong, and is expected to arrive at this port on or about the 27th inst.

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# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	10th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA Capt. S. Dorcham	Noon.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MALTA Capt. G. M. Montfort, R.N.R.	About 15th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	BANCA Capt. H. W. Potter, R.N.R.	About 21st Nov.	Freight only

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, LOILO and CEBU	"TEAN"	On 8th Nov., Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 9th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO	"ANHUI"	On 11th Nov., Midnight.
WEIHAWEI and TIENTSIN	"KAIFONG"	On 14th Nov., 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER	"KUBICHOW"	On 14th Nov., 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Wusung.

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For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAM-SANG"	Saturday, 11th Nov., D'light
TIENTSIN	"CHU-SHANG"	Saturday, 11th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"YUEN-SANG"	Saturday, 11th Nov., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONG-SANG"	Sunday, 12th Nov., D'light
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOK-SANG"	Monday, 13th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONG-SANG"	Friday, 18th Nov., 2 P.M.

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Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

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## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

### OUTWARD.

For SINGAPORE, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SCANDIA	16th Nov.
S.S. SPEZIA	2nd Dec.
S.S. SEGOVIA	14th Dec.
S.S. SILESIA	27th Dec.
S.S. AMBRIA	10th Jan.
S.S. GOLDENFELS	24th Jan.

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STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAI-TAN"	Capt. J. S. Ronoh	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.

## For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Bleke Pier).

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Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

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Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES FOR EUROPE.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, 1st Dec., at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	21,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, 19th Jan., Noon 1912

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 1st December, at Noon.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

THE Twin Screw S.S. "NIPPON MARU," 11,000 tons, Captain A. G. Stevens, will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 22nd December, at Noon.

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### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMER	Tons	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th December, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 18th Feb., at Noon 1912.
BUYO MARU	10,500	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, at Noon.

### FARES FROM HONGKONG:

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To HONOLULU	\$23-0-0
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To NEW YORK	\$40-0-0
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FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.

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FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 12th Nov., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov., at 10 A.M.

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S. HIROI,

MANAGER

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## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGA- PORE, PENANG COLOMBO, SUERZ and PORT SAID	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Daylight
	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards	7,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Dec., from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka	7,000	TUESDAY, 5th Dec., at Noon
	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 2nd Jan., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakai	5,000	FRIDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon
	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tazawa	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th November
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. T. Murai	9,000	THURSDAY, 9th Nov., A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU Capt. T. Sato	6,000	TUESDAY, 14th November

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### FOR EUROPE.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	FROM HONGKONG
TANGO MARU	8,000	K. Kawara	February 14th
KAMO	9,000	F. L. Sommer	February 26th
AKI	7,000	K. Koma	March 13th
MISHIMA	9,000	A. C. Mies	March 27th
KAGA	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th
TA	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th
HITACHI	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th
MIYASAKI	9,000	T. Murai	May 22nd

### FOR SEATTLE.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	FROM HONGKONG
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	February 27th
TAMBA	7,000	K. Noda	March 26th
SANUKI	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 9th
INABA	7,000	S. Tomioka	April 23rd

For further information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

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Steamer	Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer	Tons	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
ASSAYE .....	7500	February 3	MANTUA .....	11000	March 2	March 8
HIMALAYA .....	7000	February 17	MACEDONIA .....	10500	March 16	March 22
DELHI .....	8000	March 2	MOREA .....	11000	March 30	April 5
INDIA .....	8000	March 16	Through Steamer		April 13	April 19
DEVANHA .....	8000	March 30	MOLDAVIA .....	11000	April 27	May 3
DELTA .....	8000	April 13	MALJOJA .....	12500	May 11	May 17
ASSAYE .....	7500	April 27	MONGOLIA .....	10000	May 25	May 31
DELHI .....	8000	May 11	MALWA .....	11000	June 8	June 14

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, with exception of s.s. "INDIA" and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:  
1st SALOON £71-10 SINGLE, £106-14 RETURN.  
2nd 28-8 27-12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS  
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR  
LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS		Leave HONGKONG		Due LONDON	
	Tonnage	about		about	
NYANZA	7000	February	7	March	22
NILE	7000	March	6	April	19
NUBIA	6000	April	3	May	17
SUMATRA	5000	April	17	May	31
NAMUR	7000	May	1	June	14
PALAWAN	5000	May	15	June	28
BORNEO	5000	May	29	July	12
SYRIA	7000	June	12	July	27
NORE	7000	June	26	August	10

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

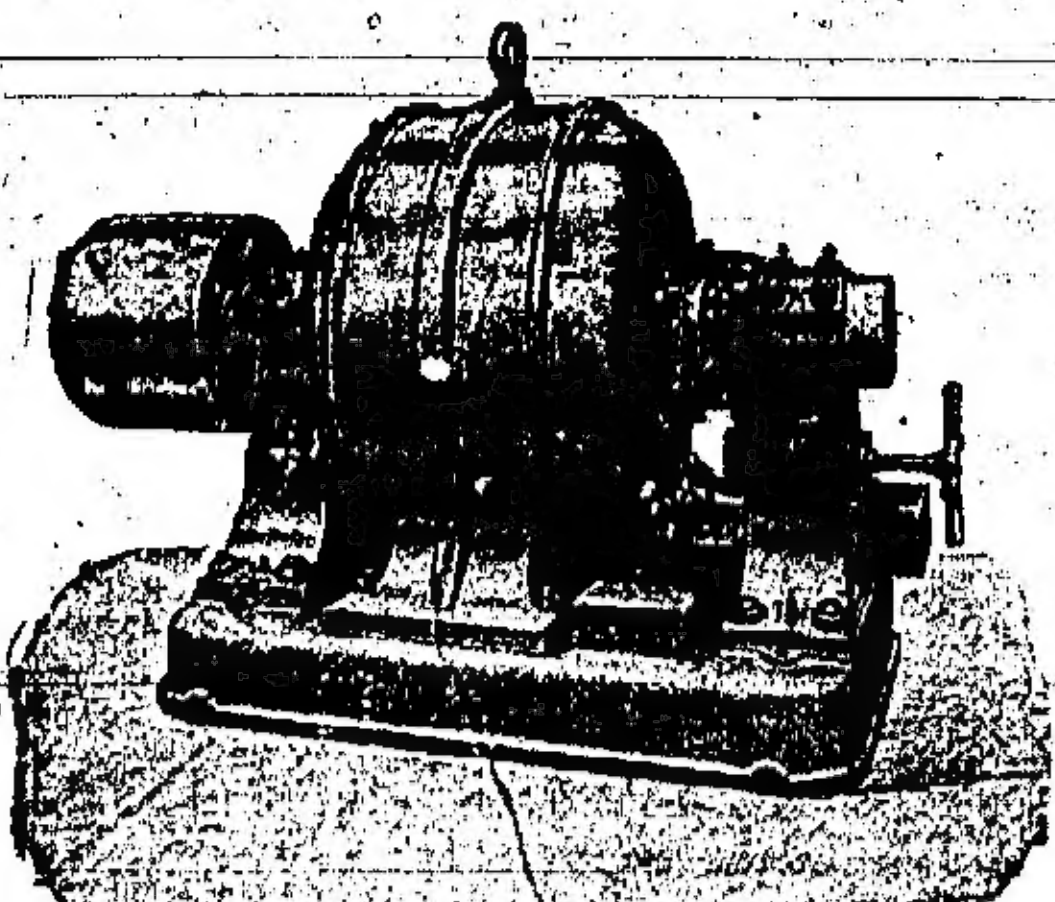
FARES TO LONDON:  
1st SALOON £55-0 SINGLE, £82-10 RETURN.  
2nd 23-10 23-4

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.





# Titan BERGERHOF R.H.L.D.

ELECTRIC MOTORS,  
DYNAMOS,  
VENTILATORS,  
AND ALL KINDS OF  
ELECTRICAL GOODS.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:  
**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1911.

**G. E. REINHARDT,**  
LEIPZIG.



Manufacturer of Composing Sticks  
and all other Printing Material in  
excellent quality and finish.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1911.

# Hoehl

Extra Dry

gout americain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
**Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.**

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1911.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN  
Route to EUROPE.

The attention of the public is drawn to page 10, para 20, of the Hongkong Post Guide  
for 1911. Stamps intended for postage purposes may be perforated but not obliterated.

Until further Notice Parcels for the undermentioned places in China will  
not be accepted for transmission through the post:—  
Hupei, Szechuen, Kweichow and Hunan.

The China, with the American Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

The Delta, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 5 p.m.,  
and may be expected here to-morrow, at 5 p.m. This packet brings the  
parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 4th October, and for  
despatch overland on the 10th October.

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United  
Kingdom and the Continent of Europe by the long sea route via Gibraltar will be closed in  
this Office on Friday, the 10th instant, at 5 p.m. This Parcel Mail is due in  
London on or about the 16th of December. The subsequent Parcel Mail is not due to reach  
London before the 30th of December. Parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra  
fee of 60 cents.

Parcels containing any article of Gold or Silver or Silver Mounted Goods must be insured  
for at least part of their value.

All insured parcels must be sealed, all the seals must be of the same kind of wax and must  
bear distinct impressions of a private device. The device on each seal must be the same.  
Regimental Buttons or Badges, Curved, Crossed or Dotted lines are not admissible. Coins  
must not be used for sealing.

The Clerks of the Post Office are not allowed to seal or to affix stamps on letters or parcels  
for the public.

Parcels that in the opinion of the officer accepting the same do not comply with the  
regulations will not be accepted.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	St. Kiang	Wednesday, 8th, 8.00 A.M.
Hongkong	Dagui	Wednesday, 8th, 8.00 A.M.
Hohow and Bangkok	Chidar	Wednesday, 8th, 9.0 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Choshun Maru	Wednesday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore	Bayern	Wednesday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Hanoi	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Wednesday, 8th, Noon
Singapore	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Myasaki Maru	Wednesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	Phenipenh	Wednesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Sungliang	Thursday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lightning	Thursday, 9th, Noon
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Chinhua	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Delta	Thursday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
	Haikan	Friday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN  
FRANCISCO  
(Late Letters 11.15 a.m. to Noon.  
Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Macao  
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji  
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo  
Tientsin

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Islands,  
Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,  
Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New  
Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide,  
Perth and Fremantle

Singapore, Penang and Bombay  
EUROPE, via SUEZ via LUTICORIN  
(Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra  
Postage 10 cents.)

Supplementary mail on board up to the  
time fixed for departure of the mail  
Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
(Letters posted in the Pillar Boxes  
in time for the first clearance will be  
included in this extra mail.)  
The Parcel mail will be closed  
on Friday, the 10th inst., at 5 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo  
Macao  
Shanghai

SHANGHAI  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE  
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

Sui Tai  
Namsang  
Zufiro  
Chapahing

St. Albans  
Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.

Copri  
Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.

Aradia  
Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.

Yuenang  
Sui Tai  
Kuonsang

Anhui  
Saturday, 11th,  
Registration, 5.00 P.M.  
Letters  
Monday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.

Fookwang  
Monday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.

## COMMERCIAL

### EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 7th.	
ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	231
Credits, at 4 months' sight	235 1/2
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	168 1/2
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	137
Bank, on demand	137 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	137
Bank, on demand	137 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	75 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand—Peco	89 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	78 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	110 1/2
ON HAIKONG:—	
On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	82 1/2
ON BANGKOK:—	
On demand	82 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$56.60
BAB SHYNE, per oz.	25

### SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces, \$4.90 discount
Chinese	10 " " \$5.20
Hongkong	20 " " \$4.75
Hongkong	10 " " \$5.00

### SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 7th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS—CASE.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$890, sales
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$104, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$1.50, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$84, buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>				
Ewe Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 95
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$4.85, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 51
Leong-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 71
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 30
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$21 1/2, sellers
<b>DOCKS AND WHARVES.</b>				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$49, sales & bu.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$49
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$6, sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 59
Shanghai Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 91
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$4.10, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$200
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$22 1/2, sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$119, buyers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$75
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	P8. 10	all	\$10
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$165, sales
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$18, sales
<b>INSURANCES.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$200, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$12 1/2
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$53.33	\$25	\$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$360, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 160
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$840, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$220, @ Ex 73
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$104 1/2, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, sales & sel.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$26, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 97
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47, buyers
Masichappi tot. Mijne, Bosch-en	25,000	Gld. 10	all	Tls. 65
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat				
<b>MINING.</b>				
Societe Francaise des Charbon de Tonkin	16,000	Fus. 250	all	\$700
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$5 1/2, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$11 1/2, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$2 1/2	\$1.10, buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$121, sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$30
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$11
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$21
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.E. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$26 1/2, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$55, sel. @ 15
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$3 1/2
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$27, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$17
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25
<b>STORES AND DISPENSARIES.</b>				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$6 1/2, sellers
Wm. Perrell, Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Watkins, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$4, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$2 1/2
Weismann, Limited	30,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$10	all	\$18, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$10
	100 fiders	\$10	all	\$300
	50,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers

**RUBBER.** Daily Wire  
Para Rubber in London 4 1/2 sellers per lb.  
Lease. Amount. Value. Interest. Quotation.  
Chinese Imperial 1886 Tls. 767,200 Tls. 250 7 1/2 p. annum Par.  
VERNON & SYMTH, Share-Brokers.

BEAUTY IS ONLY ONE OF ITS MANY MERITS.

# HALL'S SANITARY DISTEMPER

HAS THESE GREAT ADVANTAGES IN ADDITION:

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light shades.

It contains no lead, therefore ceilings coated with white or tinted Hall's Distemper do not turn black with sulphur.

It sets the hardest of any article yet offered, and neither cracks, blisters, nor peels off.

It is washable three weeks after being applied.

It is a strong disinfectant and should be used in all fever or infectious cases as recommended by the medical faculty.

It is non-poisonous and clean in working. It can be guaranteed to contain half per cent of creylic acid, if desired.

It is objectionable to insects.

The advantages of using a paint which contains an effective microbe destroyer are obvious. A distinct advantage is the readiness with which it may be cleaned without injuring it. I hope that the demand for Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper may be equal to its undoubted merits.

SIR CHARLES CAMERON, F.R.C.S., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.I.C., says:

"The advantages of using a paint which contains an effective microbe destroyer are obvious. A distinct advantage is the readiness with which it may be cleaned without injuring it. I hope that the demand for Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper may be equal to its undoubted merits."

Sold by **WILLIAM C. JACK & CO. LTD.**,  
14, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

# THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION Bouton Rouge and Felucca



A LUXURY TO  
THE MAN  
OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's  
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES  
AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80  
PER 100  
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



# PETER'S MILK- THE ORIGINAL CHOCOLATE



He: "Have you ever seen anyone milk cows?"  
She: "No, but I've seen Peter's Milk Chocolate."

By SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE  
IMPERIAL JAPANESE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN EMBASSIES.

# THE FAMOUS KIRIN BEER.

The cream of Japanese Bott. Beers brewed or sold in the East.  
Brewed by the best German Brewmasters from the choicest of  
Bavarian Hops specially pasteurised for use in tropical climates.  
Light, Palatable and a refreshing dinner beverage. Highest awards  
at all the Exhibitions. To meet the demands of the public we are  
now quoting the following exceptionally low prices:

Per Case of 4 doz. quarts ... \$12.00  
" " 6 doz. pints ... \$12.00

**H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,**  
WINE MERCHANTS,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 135.

### MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London Date	Dun Shanghai Date
October 18th.	November 3rd.
October 21st.	November 7th.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 11th Nov.—Grand Orchestral Vocal  
Concert at City Hall, 9.15 p.m.  
Friday, 1st Dec.—Extraordinary General Meet-  
ing of The Po On Marine Insurance and  
Gedown Co., Ltd., Noon.

### ON SALE. A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of  
or preceding the departure of the English  
Mails; also Table of the Yearly  
Approximate Averages for 35 years

FROM 1874 TO 1909.

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A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF  
ABSORBING INTEREST,  
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE  
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THE VOLUME which consists of 146  
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historical interest showing the disposition of  
the Forces at the battle of Kwailin, is dedicated  
to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A.  
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gives into political conditions in China, makes  
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volume for presentation to friends at Home.  
Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese  
Emblem in Gold.

PRICE ... \$3.50

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the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS" Office.